

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)

Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.

Price (including Postage) by Air
part of the week \$13.
per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS
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and "The China Mail Co." may be made, for our office
the following:-
Canton, PATEL & Co.
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No. 18,501.

號十三百八千一第

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1916

辰丙次歲年五國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

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Wine & Spirit Merchants
ESTABLISHED 14 YEARS.
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W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINE & SPIRITS.

JOHN DEWAR & SON'S
SCOTCH WHISKY.

JOHN JEFFREY & CO.'S
PILSENER BEER.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Order by Lieut-Col. A.
Chapman, V.D.

TRANSFER.

Private S. R. Waller from Scouts
Company to Hongkong Police Reserve
(Mounted Patrols), dated 27.3.16.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

The monthly statement is required at
the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m.
to-morrow, 31st instant.

PARADES.

Parades for Friday, 31st instant—
5.15 p.m.—Nos. 3 and 4 Sub-section
Army, Paddy, (as detailed in Corps Order
No. 4 dated 30.12.15)—10 p.m. gun drill
at Headquarters. Sergt. Bradley, R.G.A.,
will attend.

5.15 p.m.—Detachment drill at Head-
quarters, under (Sgt.) Major Widdell.
5.15 p.m.—Detachment of Light Section
M.G. Co.—Squad drill and rifle exercises
at Headquarters.

5.15 p.m.—No. 3 Section Scouts Co.
(all members)—M.G. instruction at
Headquarters. Rifle and sidearms to
be carried.

5.30 p.m.—Engineer Co.—Squad drill
and Musketry exercises on Kowloon
Tricks (Club Ground), under Sergt. Major
Highly.

DETAILS.

On duty to-night: L.I.K.V.B.
On duty to-morrow night: Civil Service
Company.

On duty 1st April: No. 1 Section Army,
Paddy.

Orderly Officers from to-morrow morn-
ing to 7th April: Lieut. Kennett.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

NO. 2 COMPANY'S RIFLES.

All Martini in the possession of mem-
bers of No. 2 Company must be returned
to Armory for inspection on Monday,
April 3rd, between the hours of 5.15 p.m.
and 6.15 p.m.

INTER-COMPANY TEAM SHOOT.

Subject to Arrangement being phre-
nastic, a date will be fixed for an Inter-
Company Team Shoot for Eight Gold
badges presented by Mr. A. F. Atwell.
Teams of eight members from No. 1
Platoon, No. 2 Platoon, No. 2 Company
and No. 3 Company to be selected from
these units as they stand at this date.
(Grouping at 100 yards, deliberate at 300
and 500 yards. The same donor offers a
prize for the best individual score.)

COMPANY SERGEANT-MAJORS.

Company Sergeant-Majors are to be
appointed to each Company. They will
do no Patrol duty but will be entirely
responsible for the training of recruits
and backward men of their Companies,
and will assist their Section Commanders.
Crown Sergeant Alves is appointed
Company Sergeant-Major to No. 2 Com-
pany.

BAND.

All members of the Band are required
to meet the D.S.P. (R.) at the Magistracy
on Friday, March 31st, at 5.30 p.m.,
sharp.

P. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (Reserve).

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE ASSETS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.

and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,367.

I.—Authorized Capital £5,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

Paid-up Capital £2,457,600

II.—Fire Branch £3,897,047

III.—Life & Annuity Funds £17,667,680

Sinking Fund—Account £128,220

£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456

Life and Annuity £1,141,593

Revenue Marine Department £37,523

Other Receipts £76,940

£3,339,522

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are not liable to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Sole Agents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS

6,000 Tons, 8,000 Horse Power now Built.

Steel Building Work of every Description.

Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destinations.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

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KOWLOON BAY



THE
"WINE OF KINGS"
THE
KING OF WINES."

CHAMPAGNE
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St. MARCEAU X

GUARANTEED VINTAGE WINE.

VIN BRUT, OR VERY DRY, VINTAGE 1906,
THE WINE OF THE CONNOISSEUR.

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MANILA CIGARS.

| | | |
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| Excelentes | in boxes of 25 | \$4.50 |
| Imperiales | " " | " 25 3.25 |
| Especiales La Giralda | " " | " 25 3.00 |
| Perfectos | " " | " 25 2.75 |
| Perlas | " " | " 25 1.90 |
| Estrellas | " " | " 50 4.50 |
| Reina Victoria | " " | " 100 8.00 |

SOLE AGENTS:

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Established 1833

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

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| STRAND 1/2" to 15" | CABLE LAID 5" to 15" | 4 STRAND 3" to 10" |
| CIRCUMFERENCE. | CIRCUMFERENCE. | CIRCUMFERENCE. |

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

601

"MUMEYA"

"While-you-wait" Photography.

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. on Post Cards.

No. 8a Queen's Road Central.

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SHIPBUILDERS, SALVOES AND REPAIRERS, BOLLERMAKERS, FURF

MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE

AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Refrigeration for cold construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway

Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 737' x 83' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SHIPWAYS, taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement,

providing conditions for outfitting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES

throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,

LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the

Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address:—TAIKOODOCK. Telephone No. 212.

VICTORIA THEATRE

THURSDAY, 30th MARCH.

GRAND GALA NIGHT FOR THE

H.K. OVERSEAS CLUB BED

IN NETLEY HOSPITAL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

H. E. The Governor Sir FRANCIS HENRY MAY,

H. E. General H. VENTRIS.

Rear Admiral ANSTRUTHER,

Officers of the Naval and Military Forces.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. B. TAGGART,

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PEAK HOTEL

ADMINISTRATED AT VICTORIA GAP

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephone, Mail rooms, First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' rooms

Roof Garden.

Terms—From \$5 per day. Telegram Add: "Peak-Hot",

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Central Location.

A L. ELECTRIC TRAM: Free Entrance.

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lightings.

European Bath and Sanitary Fixings.

Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

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YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

BOMBAY, INDIA.

China—

HANKOW,

SHANGHAI,

CANTON.

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Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 30th MARCH.

8 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN' 5 A.M. 'HO'AM

10 P.M. 'HONGSHAN' 5 P.M. 'HONAM'

FRIDAY, 31st MARCH.

8 A.M. 'KINSHAN' 5 A.M. 'HEUNGSHAN'

10 P.M. 'HONGSHAN' 5 P.M. 'HONAM'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$8.00

Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by Day Steamer) 10.00

Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00

Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'TAI SHAN' Tons 2066 | S.S. 'SUI TAI' Tons 1651

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays, at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 1 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 2nd APRIL.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN,"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.

and return from Macao at 5 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at

7.30 A.M., and from Hongkong at 1 P.M., from the Company's Wing Lok Street

Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN."

Departure from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,

AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 583 Tons, and S.S. "NANSING," 469 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every Monday, Wednesday

and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuhow for Canton on the

same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trip takes about 5 days. Passengers can return to

Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and

"SANTU." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted

throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (Fas & Floss),

Opposite the Blake Play.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

We Serve the Best Tiffin or Dinner in Hongkong

for \$1.00.

Roast Ready for the Table Hot or Cold Roast Turkey, Geese, Pheasants,

Sirloin of Beef, Saddle of Mutton &c., Pork Sausages (own make) Game Pie

Pork Pies, Plum Puddings, Minced Meat, Minced Pies.

Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE

"BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the
highest grade of nutritive cocoa preparation
the market; it fully maintains its high repu-
tation for value and delivery of flavor, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever."
Medical Magazine, March, 1912

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN," BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 11, 1900.

THE CONDITION OF YOUR HAIR DEPENDS ON
THE CONDITION OF YOUR SCALP.

USE
**WATSON'S
RESORCIN
HAIR WASH**
The HAIR TONIC that Kills
The DANDRUFF GERM.
Cleanses the Scalp & thus
Produces a Luxurious
& Healthy Growth.



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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG AND CHINA.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.

TEL. 345

**SMART
WHITE
SHOES**

FOR THE COMING
SEASON.
NOW ON SHOW.

**NEWEST MODELS.
LADIES SHOE
DEPARTMENT.**

THE DIARY

MEMO. FOR TO-DAY.
6.15 p.m.—Annual General Meeting of the Phoenix Club, Ltd.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
Prince Henry's birthday (1900).
11.30 a.m.—Luzon Sugar Refining Co's. Meeting.
11.35 a.m.—Luzon Sugar Refining Co's. Extraordinary Meeting.
9 p.m.—Annual Meeting of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, April 1:
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
Golf Competition at Fan Ling for H.E. the Governor's Prize.
2.45 p.m.—Presentation of Prizes and Ladies Races at R.H.K. Yacht Club.
4 p.m.—H.K. Tennis Championship: Nibbet v. Varmey.
SUNDAY, April 2:
9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by s.s. "Taishan."
MONDAY, April 3:
Noon—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co's. Meeting.
TUESDAY, April 4:
4 p.m.—Extraordinary Meeting of the Association of Exporters and Dealers.
WEDNESDAY, April 5:
Entries close for first Gymkhana.
THURSDAY, April 6:
11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
FRIDAY, April 7:
King of Belgium's Birthday (1875).
Entries close for Hongkong Tennis League.
8.30 a.m.—B.K. Rope Co's. Extraordinary Meeting.
11.45 a.m.—Green Island Cement Co's. Meeting.
SATURDAY, April 8:
15 p.m.—Children's Theatrical Performance at Mt. Austin Theatre.
SUNDAY, April 9:
11.45 p.m.—First Gymkhana of the Season.
MONDAY, April 10:
11.45 a.m.—Children's Theatrical Performance at Mt. Austin Theatre.

BIRTH.
HARVEY.—At "Clapham House," Swatow, on 28th March, to Mr. and Mrs. JULIAN H. R. HARVEY, a daughter.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1916.

**THE PROPOSED CHINESE
LANGUAGE SCHOOL.**

Of the great importance to British mercantile assistants in China of a knowledge of the language of the country in which their business lies, there can be no two opinions, and Mr. W. H. BELL was able to confidently count upon general approval when he brought forward at the annual meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce a motion that the Committee should consider the question of establishing under the auspices of the Chamber a school for the purpose of teaching the Chinese language to mercantile assistants. In this connection we would recall an article contributed a few months ago to "The Board of Trade Journal" by Mr. ARCHIBALD ROSE, H.B.M.'s Assistant Commercial Attaché in China, on the subject of "Trade Expansion in China" from which the following paragraph may be quoted as representing the pith and marrow of the whole question:—

"In German firms... the heads of departments keep closely in touch with the Chinese; they spare no trouble to cultivate personal relations with them; they learn their habits of thought, and often their language. It is impossible to lay too much stress on the fact that a man who knows even a little Chinese is in a favourable position. He will probably conduct his actual business through an interpreter, but he has a very shrewd idea of what is going on, and the very act of learning the language gives an insight into Chinese methods of thought, which is of incalculable value."

In this matter of a knowledge of the Chinese language we are not sure that the German has hitherto had any great advantage over the British, for some British firms, at any rate, have recognised the vital importance of their assistants possessing a knowledge of the Chinese language. At the present time, for example, the British-American Tobacco Co., according to a recent statement by the Company's Shanghai Manager, has no fewer than sixty men residing in the interior studying Mandarin. In North China especially the European travellers of this firm equipped with a working knowledge of Chinese may be encountered in the most out-of-the-way places pushing the business of the firm in a way which would be impossible but for their knowledge of the language. So useful has the Company proved a knowledge of the Chinese language to be in their business that they now do precisely what Mr. BELL suggested might in the future be made a general practice—they stipulate in their contract of service when engaging assistants in England or America that they shall be required within the first four years of their service in China to learn the language sufficiently well to be able to transact business without the assistance of an interpreter. If they do not the Company has no further use for their services. In much the same way have the Japanese laid the foundations of their success in China.

A writer on the subject recently said:—

It would be expected that if anybody could afford to dispense with a thorough study of the Chinese language it would be the Japanese, who can as a rule read Chinese without any trouble; but the Japanese does not rest satisfied, either for himself or for his assistant, with a knowledge of the written language. He sets to work and gets his Chin as every nuance, every tone, every inflection, right at the very tip of his tongue. He knows the Chinese Classics in a great many cases, and can both chaff and chaffer with the Chinese with the greatest ease. He does it more easily than his Western competitors do; it is true; the point is that even he, with all his so-called inborn knowledge of things very close to Chinese, has learned the lesson that he must have Chinese at the tip of his tongue. Hence he builds a college for the study of the language and literature of China and everything Chinese—geography, customs, morals, business, and everything else, in Shanghai. He puts money into the best use of making money. He knows that without capital there is a lot to be made, and he regards a knowledge of the language as so much capital. So does the German. He puts money in and gets it out. It is a simple matter of dollars and cents.

Perhaps what has stood in the way of organised effort in this direction in Hongkong among Europeans has been the fact that there is no dialect which will serve as the *lingua franca* for the south-western provinces as Mandarin, for example, does for the provinces in the North. Here Mandarin is practically a dead language so far as commercial intercourse is concerned. A European in Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan with a knowledge of Mandarin only would be much in the same position as a commercial traveller trying to do business in England through the medium of the French language. That, at least, is how the problem is generally represented. Then we are told that a man possessing a knowledge of the Cantonese dialect is all abroad if he goes "up country," say to Kwangsi or Yunnan, or even to the Swatow district of Kwangtung. But we have no doubt that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce will be able to devise a scheme which, whatever its shortcomings, will be better than none at all.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A woman of 309, Queen's Road West, has reported the theft of jewellery valued at \$493.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., are paying a dividend of 23% and a bonus of 2%.

Two brass plates valued at \$10 were stolen from 2 Connaught Road Central during Tuesday night. They were the property of the China Exporters and Importers Bank Co.

H. E. the Governor and Lady May will be present at a concert arranged in connection with the Tercentenary of the Club at the Samson's Institute on Wednesday next. The articles will include some of Hongkong's best singers.

The "Imperial News" reports that the Chinese Government will establish a factory for the manufacture of aeroplanes. The services of 20 American and two German engineers have been engaged for the factory, which is to be located in Honan.

The annual sports in connection with Queen's College will be held in the College Ground, Causeway Bay on Monday next. There are numerous events including a motor race, handbills being fixed according to age. Mrs. T. K. Daly will present the prizes about 5 p.m.

The Chief Executive has presented a table to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce (Chinese) for its new building, which was completed a few days ago. The table contains the four characters, "Kung Hsi Kuo Chi," i.e. the "bulwark of the country."

The Captain Superintendent of Police, the Hon. Mr. McE. Messer, has commanded Sgt. Chan Siu-Tong and P.O. Chao Man Chun, Ip Kwan and Wong Tai Kan of the Police Reserve Ambulance Corps for zeal and alertness in turning out to attend to a poisoning case at 239 Prays West on February 18th.

YAMATI BAY TRAGEDY.

STORY OF A STRUGGLE ON A SAMPAN.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

After many weeks of search and investigation the Police have succeeded in drawing together the threads of a drowning fatality which took place in the Yamati Bay late on the night of February 12th. On that night two young girls, aged 19 and 13 years respectively, who were alone on a sampan, and two men were drowned, apparently after a severe struggle.

Three men hired the sampan about 9 p.m. on that night and rowed out into the harbour of refuge away from the huddled crowd of junk that moored there at night. The motive of the men is presumed to be one of robbery and the two young girls resisted valiantly. So desperate was the struggle that the boat overturned and the men and women were thrown into the water. Subsequently the dead bodies of the two girls and two men were dragged from the bay by the Police and a search commenced for the other man. Junk people in the vicinity saw the upturned boat and men struggling in the water, declared that the missing man had gained the breakwater and had gone ashore. The Police dogged his footsteps and traced him to Macao where, at the request of the Hongkong authorities, he was arrested and extradited to Hongkong on a charge of robbery with violence.

The prisoner appeared before Mr. Hazell this morning on the one charge only. Inspector Gordon told the Magistrate this prisoner was believed to be the sole survivor of the tragedy and upon his hands were wounds alleged to have been inflicted by the boat people. The officer added that possibly there would be added a more serious charge but, as his Worship knew, there was no extradition law between the British Empire and Portugal on a capital charge.

**SWATOW DECLARES ITS
"INDEPENDENCE."**

News has reached the Colony to-day that Swatow, like some of the neighbouring cities in that part of the province of Kwangtung, has declared its independence, and that business there is for the time being at a standstill.

BILLIARDS.

GARRISON BILLIARD CHALLENGE CUP.

The final games between No. 87 Co. R.G.A. and the Garrison Sergeants Mess were decided in the "Soldiers' Club" last night. The first pair were S. S. Hawkins, Garrison, S. Mess, and Sgt. Bice, No. 87 Co. This game was evenly contested throughout, Hawkins winning by one point. This left 87 Co. 104 to make against 9200 by the Staff Mess. The players, Sgt. Barker for the Garrison and S. S. Coy for the Mess, quickly found their touch and the first hundred, saw Coy slightly in the lead. Barker soon altered this and playing an excellent game left the Staff Sergeant an impossible task. The latter, through eagerness to retrieve the situation, was missing badly, and his opponent, with a nice effort of 34, won by a comfortable margin of 83. The scores were: Barker 29 against Coy's 117. Biceps were again scarce, Barker's 24 topping the bill. Coy compiled a 20 and 18 and Biceps a 17.

Thus the 87th Co., by scoring 1,971, against 1,442 by the Mess, pass into the Semi-Final. They meet the winners of the Games between the 88th Co. R.G.A. and the P.A.M.C. The latter teams constrained their games last evening, being represented by Sgt. Davis and Sgt. Triebwasser respectively. After a very even game, in which neither player was at his best, Davis won by four.

Scores—Davis 200; Triebwasser, 196.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. F. S. James, C.M.G., Administrator of Nigeria, has been gazetted Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements.

Sir Hayland de Saumarez leaves to-day for Shanghai. Owing to the time occupied in the two appeals, heard by his Lordship and Mr. Justice Gompertz at the Supreme Court, a third appeal in the list has been held over.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—
Hongkong Electric Co., \$250.
China & Japan Telegraph Co., 100.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, 100.
D. Sassoon & Co., 100.
Relie & Co., 100.
E. D. Sassoon & Co., 100.
Messrs. Anglo Siam Co., 100.
Amoy Milk Co., 100.
Atlantic Petroleum Co., 100.
Lano Crawford & Co., 50.
Eastern Extension Auk & China Telegraph Co., Ltd., 50.
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, 50.

TROUBLE AVERTED.

THAT little cold and sore throat of yours must be checked at once or it may develop into something worse. Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and your trouble will soon vanish. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THE CHARGE AGAINST DR. GEE WO.

PROSECUTION WITHDRAWN.

The case against Dr. C. Leo Gao Wo, 11, New Market street, mining proprietor, of conspiring with an American-German named George Finley, to defraud John Peter Somerville, the chief officer of the s.s. "Taishan," of \$1,400, was withdrawn this afternoon by Mr. R. C. Faithful, solicitor for the complainant.

The advocate said since the last hearing he had had an opportunity of discussing the matter with his client and he advised him that his (complainant's) safest course would be to withdraw. It would not be right, added Mr. Faithful, to allow the defendant to undergo ignominy by standing in the dock. Even supposing the case was sufficient evidence on which to convict the defendant would probably be acquitted by a jury. His client felt that at the time he initiated these proceedings he was justified in doing so, but owing to circumstances, which had arisen and the statements made by Mr. Mason (for the defence) the case would be withdrawn. Mr. Mason had asked him in a letter to make an apology, but Mr. Faithful said he did not know what else he could say. Had Mr. Wo opened the letter, (which he could prove was twice refused by the defendant) the case might very well have not come into Court.

Mr. Wo said, supposing the evidence of Mr. Somerville was accepted, he did not think that would be sufficient on which to convict the defendant. It would seem, if the evidence was to be believed, that Mr. Somerville had laid the hands of an unscrupulous person who sold him valuable shares at a high price.

Mr. Mason—As far as that goes we have proof that the mine is there.

The Magistrate—Their value is problematic.

Defendant was discharged.

HONGKONG BANK FRAUD.

A PRISONER TO BE TRIED IN MACAO.

At Macao on Tuesday a preliminary enquiry was held into the two charges of forgery against R. V. Ribeiro, a former clerk in the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Mr. G. N. Orme, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, represented the Hongkong authorities, and asked for Ribeiro's extradition to Hongkong that the case might be tried here. Ribeiro satisfied the authorities that he was a Portuguese subject and the Presiding Justice held that the offence against Ribeiro must be tried in Macao. Evidence in support of the charge was tendered by Detective Mortimer O'Sullivan, Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department, Hongkong. Detective Murphy, a clerk in the employ of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and two Chinese.

Statements given alleged that two cheques, taken from an old cheque book belonging to Messrs. Perry, Smith, Seth and Fleming, and purporting to bear the signature of the Hon. Mr. David Landale, were presented over the counter and payments made amounting to \$8,000. The trial of Ribeiro will take place in about two weeks' time.

AN AUSTRALIAN DISCOVERY.

Messrs. J. H. Chambers and D. Melvin, being the manager of the Ballarat woolen mills, on February 15, demonstrated to the Minister for Customs (Mr. Tudor) that lanoline could be extracted from grease wool, and they claimed that the treatment of all grease wool that was at present exported from Australia would mean the establishment of an industry which would be worth over £7,000,000 a year to Australia with lanoline at its normal price, and £245,000,000 at the present price. Messrs. Chambers and Melvin claimed to have invented a new method of scouring wool which extracted the lanoline direct, and they asked if they would receive the aid of a protective tariff in the event of their embarking on the lanoline industry. The Minister assured them that every Australian industry would receive protection, and that if the Federal Ministry would be very gratified if wool, which was at present being exported in the "greasy" state, could be treated in Australia.

We are told that the beggars are alien to our race, says a writer in the "Cable Review,"—a paper from the Back of the Front—"It may be so, but this I know, they find us."

Another paper, in telling his experiences, took his audience quite merrily into his confidence by saying that he had just "kept a shop," and sold tea, coffee, cigars, sweets, and stationery.

Belle Buiet of Dundee is equally modest; he confesses that most of his time was spent in washing dishes.

The Secretary of the Colonies in reply to a question in the House of Commons on February 23 stated that since the beginning of the war 750,000 square miles of German territory have been captured.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Balm at all times. It may be used in much less time when promptly treated. Lame back, lame shoulders, pains in the side and chest and rheumatic pains are some of the diseases for which it is especially valuable. Try this balm, and become acquainted with its qualities, and you will never want to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

**THE "CANCELLATION"
OF THE EMPIRE.**

THE PRESIDENT'S MANDATE.

The following is the "Peking Gazette's" translation of the Mandate cancelling the Chief Executive's acceptance of the Throne:—

Albeit the establishment of the Min Kuo, disturbances rapidly followed one another; and a man of little virtue like myself was called to take up the vast burden of the State. Fearing that disaster might befall us any day, all those who had the welfare of the country at heart advocated the restitution of the monarchical system of government to the end that a stop be put to all strife for power and a regime of peace be inaugurated. Suggestions in this sense have unconsciously been made to me since the days of the Chou [the year of the First Revolution, 1911] and each time a sharp rebuke has been administered to the one making the suggestion. But the situation last year was indeed so different from the circumstances of preceding years that it was impossible to prevent the spread of such ideas.

THE ARGUMENT FOR A MONARCHY.

It was said that China could never hope to continue as a nation unless a constitutional monarchical form of state were adopted; and if monarchs like those occurring in Mexico and Portugal were to take place in China, we would soon share the fate of Annum and Durmah. A larger number of people then advocated the restoration of a monarchy, and advanced arguments which were reasonable. In this proposal all the military and civil officials, scholars and people concurred; and prayers were addressed to me in most earnest tone, by telegram and petition. Owing to the position I was at the time holding, which laid on me the duty of maintaining the then existing situation, I repeatedly made declarations, resisting the adoption of the advice; but the people did not seem to realise my embarrassment. And so it was decided by the acting Li Fa Yuan that the question of Kuo-ti should be settled by the Convention of Citizens' Representatives. In the result, the representatives of the Provinces and the Special Administrative Areas unanimously decided in favour of a constitutional monarchy, and in one united voice elected me as the Emperor. Since the sovereignty of the country has been vested in the citizens of China and as the decision was made by the entire body of the representatives, there was no room left to me for further discussion. Nevertheless, I continued to be of the conviction that my sudden elevation to the Great Seat would be a violation of my oath and would compromise my good faith, leaving me unable to explain myself. I therefore, declared in earnest words in order to make clear the view which has always been mine. The said Yuan, however, stated with firmness that the oath of the Chief Executive rested on a peculiar sanction and should be observed or discarded according to the will of the people. Their arguments were so irresistible that there was in truth no excuse for me further to decline the offer.

THE MEANING OF THE "PREPARATIONS."

Therefore I took refuge behind the excuse of "preparations" in order that the desire of the people might be satisfied. But I took no steps actually to carry out the programme. When the trouble in Yunnan and Kweichow arose, a mandate was officially issued announcing the decision to postpone the measure and forbidding further presentation of petitions, praying for the enthronement. I then hastened the convocation of the Li Fa Yuan in order to secure the views of that body, hoping thus to turn back to the original state of affairs. I being a man of bitter experiences, had once given up all ideas of world affairs; and having retired into the obscurity of the river Yuan [in Honan], I had no appetite for the political affairs of the country. As the result of the revolution in Hsin Hai, I was by mistake elected by the people. Reluctantly I came out of my retirement and endeavoured to prop up the tottering structure. I cared for nothing but the salvation of the country. A perusal of our history of several thousand years will reveal in vivid manner the sad fate of the descendants of ancient kings and emperors. What then could have prompted me to aspire to the Throne? Yet while the representatives of the people were unwilling to believe in the sincerity of my refusal of the offer, a section of the people appear to have suspected me of harbouring the desire of gaining power and privilege. Such difference in thought has resulted in the creation of an exceedingly dangerous situation. As my sincerity has not been such as to win the hearts of the people and my judgment has not been sound enough to appraise every man, I have myself alone to blame for lack of virtue. Why then should I blame others? The people have been thrown into misery and my soldiers have been made to bear hardships, and further the people have been cast into panic and commerce has rapidly declined. When I search my own heart a measure of sorrow fills it. I shall, therefore, not be unwilling to suppress myself in order to yield to others.

NOT OF CANCELLATION.

I am still of the opinion that the designation of petitions submitted through the Tsan Chang Yuan are unrelated to the demands of the time; and the official acceptance of the Imperial Throne made on the 11th day of the 12th month of last year, is hereby cancelled. The designation of petitions of the Provinces and the Special Administrative Areas are hereby all returned through the State Department to the Tsan Chang Yuan.

Yuan, i.e. the acting Li Fa Yuan, be forwarded to the politicians for destruction; and all the preparations connected therewith are to cease at once. In this wise I hope to initiate the sincerity of the Ancients by taking on myself all the blame so that my action may fall in line with the spirit of humanity which is the expression of the will of Heaven. I now cleanse my heart and wish my thoughts to the end that would may be averted and the people may have peace. Those who advocated the monarchical system were prompted by the desire to strengthen the foundation of the country; but as their methods have proved unsuitable their patriotism might harm the country. Those who have opposed the monarchy have done so out of their desire to express their political views. It may be therefore presumed that they would not go to the extreme and so endanger the country. They should, therefore, all hearken to the voice of their own conscience and sacrifice their prejudices, and with one mind and one purpose unite in the effort of saving the situation so that the glorious descendants of the Sacred Continent may be spared the horror of internal fight and the bad omen may be changed into lucky signs.

A CONCLUSION.

In brief I now confess that all the faults of the country are the result of my own faults. Now that the acceptance of the Imperial Throne has been cancelled, every man will be responsible for his own action if he further disturbs the peace of the country and thus give an opportunity to others. I, the Great President, being charged with the duty of ruling over the whole country, cannot remain idle while the country is in a state of confusion. At the present moment the home affairs are in a state of disorder, discipline has been disregarded, administration is being neglected and real affairs have not been given a chance. When I think of such conditions, I awake in the darkness of midnight, now can we stand as a nation if such a state of affairs is allowed to continue? Hereafter all officials should thoroughly get rid of their corrupt habits and endeavour to achieve merits. They should work with might and main in their duties, whether introducing reforms or abolishing old institutions. Let all be not satisfied with empty words and entertain no bias regarding any affair. They should hold up as their main principle of administration the policy that only reality will count and reward or punishment dealt out with strict promptness. Let all our generals, officials, soldiers and people all, in accordance with this ideal.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

INVESTIGATION BY FOREIGN ACCOUNTANTS.

Owing to the prevalence of rumours detrimental to the Bank of China, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Mathews were invited by the Adviser to the Ministry of Finance to investigate the Bank's affairs and to embody their conclusions in a report. Mr. Pomeroy, the Adviser, in sending to the Shanghai papers the report and balance sheet prepared by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Mathews writes:—
They more than bear out the statements I made as to the strength of the bank's position, and will I hope be accepted by the public as conclusive proof of the excellence of the management and sound financial position of this important concern. I would specially call attention to the following conclusions of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Mathews, namely:—
(1) That the organisation is excellent and the accuracy and rapidity shown in the preparation of the schedules is commendable.
(2) That the management is sound and the organisation of the staff good.
(3) That, contrary to the opinion given out by a section of the press, the Bank of China has a balance of over six million Government funds in hand, instead of the Government owing money to the bank, as would be the case if the bank had been advancing money for purposes which were not strictly justified by the ordinary financial intercourse between bank and the Government.
(4) That the loans and advances are well secured.
(5) That the Property, Land and Godown appear in the balance sheet at less than their actual value.
(6) That the note reserve is 100 per cent of the notes issued.
(7) That the cash and liquid assets represent about 60 per cent of the total liabilities while the remaining 40% is fully secured.

THE VALUE OF "LIGHTS OUT."

It is a large town in England. One evening "after dark" (says a correspondent of the Morning Post) notice was received by the authorities that Zepplins were approaching. The authorities were equal to the occasion. Within a very short time all lights were extinguished; the electric supply was cut off everywhere; trains left standing without any light inside them. The police went to every home with peremptory orders—"all lights out"—and everybody obeyed. Not even a bicycle light was permitted in the streets. The whole city was in complete darkness. The Zepplins passed over the place. Seven miles away some places were also lit up, which possibly could not have been extinguished in time or they had not received notice. A large number of bombs were dropped in the neighbourhood. Not a single bomb was dropped on X or its environs. In the German account of the raid X appears as one of the towns which was bombarded with great effect.

RUB IT IN.

A GOOD many people think rheumatism can not be cured without taking powerful medicine. Chamberlain's Pain Balm cured thoroughly into the skin has cured many more than any other remedy. It is for sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

DESPERATE FIGHTING
ON ITALIAN FRONT.

AN ITALIAN SUCCESS.

Rome, Mar. 29. Desperate fighting at Gorizia is announced in a communiqué.

It lasted forty hours, and was of the fiercest description in the heights north-west of the fortress.

The Austrians made intense artillery preparation against Gorizia, which had been already damaged by storms, and then launched a violent attack by great forces. The Italians, however, resisted on both wings, and after a hand-to-hand fight in the centre the Italians retired 400 yards losing 30 prisoners.

The Italians counter-attacked and advanced, taking 100 prisoners and much war material.

AN ATTEMPTED ZEPPELIN RAID.

A DELAYED ANNOUNCEMENT.

London, Mar. 29.

The first mention of an attempted but frustrated Zeppelin raid on the East Coast on March 19th was made in the House of Commons today when Mr. Tennant Goldney asked if our aeroplanes drove off from the East Coast six Zeppelins on March 19th.

Mr. Tennant replied that reports were made on March 19th that Zeppelins were off the coast. Certain appropriate action was taken and aeroplanes went up. That was all that it was desirable to say.

Mr. Tennant stated that while the question of material was still difficult, the hope of being able to deal with Zeppelins was higher than ever before.

THE ALLIED CONFERENCE.

London, Mar. 29.

Reuter's Agency learns on the best authority that the expression of the British members of the Allied Conference is that the material results will be far-reaching and important, especially as regards the co-ordination of plans for common action. Nothing was more significant than the earnest desire of all the delegates to subordinate purely national interests to achieving decisive victory.

KING RECEIVES INDIAN CAVALRY OFFICERS.

London, Mar. 29.

H.M. the King has received in audience at Buckingham Palace ten Indian cavalry officers who are on leave.

DEATH OF A FRENCH GENERAL.

Paris, Mar. 29.

General Langle has died of wounds received at Verdun.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

London, Mar. 29.

The Budget will be introduced on April 4th.

OBITUARY.

London, Mar. 29.

The death is announced of the master of Balliol (Dr. J. L. Strachan Davidson).

The death is also announced of Mr. W. Delany, Nationalist M.P. for Ossory.

THE SUBMARINE WAR.

London, Mar. 29.

The British steamer Empress of Midland has been sunk. The crew were landed at Maasluis.

London, Mar. 29.

The British steamer Eagle Point and the Danish steamer Harriet have been sunk.

THREE TRAINS IN COLLISION IN AMERICA.

London, Mar. 29.

A telegram from Cleveland, Ohio, reports that three trains have been in collision in a fog.

So far the casualties have been ascertained to be 17 killed and 25 injured.

A GREAT BLIZZARD.
WORST IN FORTY YEARS.

London, Mar. 29.

The combination of snow and wind is unprecedented.

It will be days before the full effects of the blizzard are known, owing to the interruption of communications.

Roads are blocked, villages isolated, farm-work and collieries are suspended.

There are ten inches of snow in the streets of Birmingham. This is typical of conditions in the North. Trees blocking the rails stopped the trains.

In London and other cities the conditions are very bad.

The railways are a jangle of broken wires, and trucks and trains are moving very slowly guided by flag-waggers.

Trains with troops returning to the trenches were twenty-three hours coming from Aberdeen to London.

The hurricane is described as being as fierce as on the night of the Tay Bridge disaster, when it travelled at 150 miles an hour.

There has been no such telegraphic interruption for forty years.

Reports of many fatalities are coming in from various parts, and of sailing-ships and small craft being ashore on the coast.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER STRONG ENEMY ATTACK NEAR VERDUN.

Paris, Mar. 29.

The evening communiqué says:—Our fire directed on an enemy battery at Bois Mouton caused a violent explosion.

The bombardment of our positions from Avocourt to Bethincourt was violently resumed. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy launched a strong attack on our Hancock-Malancourt front. Successive waves of stormers were all repulsed with heavy losses by our curtain of fire and infantry fire.

Part of the cause there was a bombardment of our second line. Our artillery in Woivre carried out a concentration of fire on sensitive points of the enemy's front.

There was a fairly lively artillery struggle in the Vosges in the regions of Stosswehr, Muhlbach, and Hartmannswillerkopf.

BRITISH RETAIN CAPTURED GROUND.

London, Mar. 29.

A British communiqué says:—Despite the heaviest hostile artillery fire on Monday night and at intervals today, our infantry successfully held the ground gained on Monday.

Our artillery was very effective in replying to the enemy's fire.

Our prisoners now amount to five officers and 195 others.

To-day there was artillery and trench mortar activity against our positions between Loos and Hallue, and in front of Aix Houlette. We retaliated shelling the enemy's positions.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT ATTACK ON TURKISH BASE.

Suez, Mar. 28.

A British air squadron dropped 40 bombs on the Turkish base at Bir-el-Hassanah, 100 miles from the Canal. The camp was burned, and the water-works severely damaged.

An airman attacked Turkish infantry from the rear and caused a panic amongst them. All the aeroplanes returned safely.

FOR SERVICES IN EAST AFRICA.

London, Mar. 28.

Major-General Tighe has been appointed a Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his distinguished services while commanding the Forces in East Africa.

GALLANTRY AT SOLLUM.

London, Mar. 20.

The Duke of Westminster has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order and Great Britain of the Worcestershire Regiment, the Military Cross for gallantry at Sollum.

REPEATED RUSSIAN ATTACKS
NEAR VIENNA.

GERMAN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Amsterdam, March 28.

A Berlin communiqué says:—Heavy Russian reinforcements are attacking Rostov, to the north-east of Vienna, where the railway is vitally important. The communiqué speaks of the heroic resistance here of the Hausruck Corps. These, supported by the Brandenburg, Hanoverian, and Halle Corps, met repeated onslaughts by two Russian Divisions. The Russians in the darkness also repeatedly attacked Mokryta.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN GALICIA.

Fighting at Narotch undiminished.

Petrograd, March 29.

A communiqué says:—The weather is becoming worse along the whole front, but the intensity of the fighting is undiminished. The Germans are desperately resisting, especially in the vicinity of Rostov and Lake Narotch.

The Russians in Galicia simultaneously exploded thirteen mines. The infantry rushed two lines of trenches, bombing and bayonetting the survivors, and capturing several guns and much material.

RUSSIANS NEARING TREBIZOND.

Turks expelled from strong positions.

Petrograd, March 29.

A communiqué says:—After artillery preparation from the warships our troops broke the desperate resistance of the enemy, expelled him from his positions along the Baltatchi River, and occupied a town 30 miles east of Trebizond. At dusk the Turks made counter-attacks along the whole coast sector, which were successfully repulsed.

We stormed Rizin, south-east of Beldi, and the enemy fled southward.

THE RECENT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Light cruiser Rams German destroyer.

London, March 29.

The Admiralty announces that all vessels employed in the operations on the German coast have returned, except the destroyer Medusa, which sank. Her crew were saved.

Our light cruisers on Saturday night encountered a division of German destroyers. One was rammed and sunk by the Cleopatra, and none of her crew was saved.

The Medusa's crew were taken off in very bad weather by the destroyer Lynx without casualties. This was a fine piece of seamanship.

Our destroyers, while dealing with enemy patrol boats, were attacked by aircraft, but were not damaged.

The following prisoners were rescued from enemy patrol trawlers previously reported sunk: Four from the Otto Emden, and 16 from the Brunschwitz.

THE ALLIED CONFERENCES.

Paris, Mar. 29.

The Conference of the Allies unanimously adopted resolutions affirming the complete military, economic, and diplomatic solidarity of the Allies and their unshakable determination to continue the struggle to victory. It was also decided to establish a permanent Committee in Paris to consider economic means to prevent the supplying of the enemy; and also to organise a Central Bureau of freights in order to equitably distribute the maritime burdens of the Allies and to prevent these (?). (ighths).

BRITISH TRADE IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

Interests in China to be carefully recognised.

London, Mar. 29.

In the House of Commons Mr. Runciman, the President of the Board of Trade, said the question of preserving and extending British trade in neutral countries would be considered by the Committee which would inquire into the problem of certain important branches of British industry after the war.

Mr. Perry Ainscough, who had visited China on behalf of the Board of Trade, had been in close touch with important British firms trading in the Far East, and he would be glad to receive any further information they cared to supply. British trade interests in China would certainly be carefully recognised at the Allied Economic Conference, at which it was more than likely that Japan would be represented.

LIQUIDATION OF ENEMY FIRMS.

Singapore's example to be followed.

London, Mar. 28.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that he was communicating with the Governors of the Colonies with a view to the general adoption of the policy of liquidation of enemy firms and the selling of their assets, as had been done in Singapore.

THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

London, Mar. 28.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that the economic conference at Paris could not be held for a long time. Mr. Asquith had asked him to attend with Mr. Runciman and he hoped to be able to do so.

AMERICA'S POINTED QUESTIONS TO GERMANY.

Washington, Mar. 28.

Mr. Lansing has announced that the Ambassador to Berlin has been instructed to ask the German Government whether a German submarine torpedoed the Sussex.

Mr. Gerard has also been instructed to ask whether a German submarine sank the Englishman.

ENEMY GOODS IN INDIA.

London, Mar. 28.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Asquith Chamberlain said he was unaware of any representations made to the Raj by the Government of Madras regarding the admission into India of goods which were 25 per cent of enemy origin.

DUTCH EDITOR ACQUITTED.

Amsterdam, Mar. 28.

The Editor of the Belgisch, who was arrested on a charge of endangering neutrality by a statement in his newspaper to the effect that "it is a group of conscienceless scoundrels in Central Europe who made this war," has been acquitted.

BLIZZARD IN BRITAIN.

London, Mar. 28.

A blizzard has swept the United Kingdom and has caused much damage.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(Wah Taz Yut Po's Service.)

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Peking, March 29.

Lai Yuen Hung, the Vice-President, is to be appointed Generalissimo of the Forces in Szechuen, Kwangtung, Hunan and Hupeh.

Lung Chai Kwong, the Canton General, has joined with others in advising the Independent Generals to stop fighting. Their safety will be guaranteed.

The Censorate will join with other officials in impeaching the supporters of Chau Ou Wai, (the organisation which engineered the Monarchical movement.)

PRESIDENT'S SON TO GO TO GERMANY.

Peking, March 29.

Yuen Hark Ting, the eldest son of Yuan Shi Kai, is going to Germany for medical treatment.

RESIGNATION OF A MINISTER.

Peking, March 30.

Chou Tzu Chi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has tendered his resignation.

To-day's Advertisements

5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

For Rs. 2,00,00,000.

SUBSCRIPTION to the above LOAN will be opened from 28th March, till 5th May inclusive.

The price of issue is 95%. The loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxation.

The loan is repayable at par on 1st February, 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at a earlier date.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 1st February and 1st August, Russian style. As a token on the above loan from 1st/14th February, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.

The Russo Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.

Payment may also be made in Roubles. Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission. 40% only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrips.

G. TISDALE, Manager.

Hongkong, March 30, 1916. C483

(Continued on page 8.)

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A BETTER medicine can not be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, restores the system to a healthy condition. It contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

LATEST EDITION.

STOP PRESS
NEWS.FRENCH OFFENSIVE
NEAR VERDUN.HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES AND
FRENCH SUCCESS.

Paris, Mar. 29.

A French offensive move in the region of Verdun is the feature of to-day's communiqué. It says:—

The Germans have made no further attempts at infantry attacks west of the Meuse, but the bombardment was intense on our front Bethincourt-Deadman Hill-Cumieres.

Then after a violent artillery preparation we vigorously attacked at Avocourt Wood.

We captured the south-eastern portion to a depth of more than 300 metres; and also an important road, which the Germans had strongly fortified.

The Germans violently counter-attacked with a brigade of fresh troops but were completely repulsed.

The Germans lost heavily and left numbers of prisoners in our hands.

French bombers northward of Avocourt progressed during the adjoining attack, especially occupying the German cross trenches.

Meanwhile the French batteries in Argonne bombarded German works and there was intense mutual artillery activity east of the Meuse and in Woivre.

ITALY REQUISITIONS GERMAN VESSELS.

London, Mar. 29.

Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons that Italy had requisitioned the German vessels in Italian ports.

RECRUITING AT HOME.

London, Mar. 29.

In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Long made a statement on recruiting. He said the Government was able to adopt nearly all Lord Derby's suggestions. The Cabinet Committee had been meeting continuously, revising and reducing the lists of "reserved occupations" and "exemptions" and so had secured more men. (Cheers.) In some cases all the bachelors had been released.

WOMEN DOING MEN'S WORK.

London, Mar. 29.

He announced that women were replacing many men in munitions, banking, farming and commercial work. Over a quarter of a million have been found for the last mentioned employment.

Large number of extra men for army.

The Government was also investigating the case of men going to the coal mines to escape military service. The result of all these changes was that the army would get a very large number of extra men. It was also proposed to bring the registration up to date.

MARRIED MEN NOT UNFAIRLY TREATED.

London, Mar. 29.

He vigorously denied that attested married men were being unfairly treated. They must have known they would be called on service.

BOYS OF EIGHTEEN CALLED UP.

London, Mar. 29.

It had been decided to call up the first group of boys of eighteen, so as to augment the Home forces. They would not be sent abroad until they were nineteen.

Steps would be taken to alleviate hardships arising from enlistment including contracts and leases. He concluded by saying that the Government was doing its utmost to bring the war to a final and successful conclusion and had striven to do its duty to our heroes at the front—(loud cheers).

SIR EDWARD CARSON ADVOCATES COMPULSION.

London, Mar. 29.

Sir Edward Carson, in opening the debate, said he believed Lord Derby's scheme was a mistake. He advocated compulsion of every man in the country.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

London, Mar. 29.

Mr. Chamberlain, answering a question in the House of Commons, said he had not received any letter or memorial regarding the compulsory military training of Europeans in India. He understood that the Raj had been addressed on the subject, but he had not been informed what action they proposed to take. He would inquire again.

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"MALTHOID"

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SUBSTANTIAL!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

THE LEADING BRAND

OF
Home Bottled Guinness' Stout
On The Market.

T. D. HALL & CO., LTD.



This Famous Brand

Of Stout

Is Recognised by all Connoisseurs

As a Standard of Purity
And Quality.

SOLE AGENTS:

Gande, Price & Co., Ltd.

Wine Merchants.

6, Queen's Road Central,

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HONGKONG

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

| Steamers | Leave Hongkong | Connecting Mail | Due at | Due at |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|------------|----------|
| to | 3 p.m. Friday | Steamer from | Marseilles | London |
| Colombo | | Colombo | 1916. | 1916. |
| NOVARA | March 24 | MALWA | April 23 | April 30 |
| MALTA | April 7 | KHIVA | May 8 | May 15 |
| NAGOYA | April 21 | MOOLTAN | May 22 | May 29 |
| NAMUR | May 5 | KASHGAR | June 5 | June 12 |
| NANKIN | May 19 | KARMA | June 19 | June 26 |
| NOVARA | June 2 | MOREA | July 3 | July 10 |
| MALTA | June 16 | KHIVA | July 17 | July 24 |
| NAGOYA | June 30 | MEDINA | July 31 | Aug. 7 |

Leaves Hongkong at Noon on 7th April.
Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is reserved for
Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

| S.S. | Leave Hongkong About |
|--------|-----------------------|
| NAGOYA | THURSDAY, 20th March. |
| NAMUR | FRIDAY, 9th April. |
| NANKIN | SATURDAY, 22nd April. |
| NOVARA | SATURDAY, 6th May. |

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transshipment) STEAMERS
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

| STEAMERS | Leave Hongkong about | Leave Suez about | Due at Marseilles about | Due at London about |
|----------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| NORE | Mar. 30 | Apr. 4 | May 4 | May 11 |
| NYANZA | July 5 | July 12 | Aug. 11 | Aug. 20 |
| MONGARA | July 19 | July 25 | Aug. 23 | Sept. 1 |

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Cabin furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years.
Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
S.S. CHINA
WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI AND HONOLULU.
APRIL 18-JUNE 23-AUGUST 29.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.
O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Princes Buildings, Lee House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

| From Hongkong | Proposed Sailing | From Colombo |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| 22nd March | S.S. "GUERAT" | 18th April |

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

| Proposed Sailings. |
|---|
| S.S. "MADAWASKA" from Hongkong 20th April |
| S.S. "SALAMIS" from Hongkong 26th April |

For Rates of Freight apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

For
LONDON....."DENBIGH HALL".....On April
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to
THE BANK LINE LTD.,
General Agents.

Telephone No. 34.
Hong Kong, March 29, 1916.

SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY.

GROWING INTEREST IN ORIENT.

ASIA TO BE DEVELOPED BY "CENTRAL EUROPE."

The German "Evening Club" gave a remarkable article in the February issue of the "Nineteenth Century and After." It is entitled "The East of Tomorrow." It is a study of the future of the East, and deals with certain obscure events immediately preceding the outbreak of war in 1914. A fortnight before the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand at Sarajevo, they were visited at their Castle of Konopischt in Bohemia, by the German Emperor and Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. Much mystery has always surrounded this meeting. No single human being believed the semi-official statement that the Emperor went to see the rose gardens in full bloom. On the other hand, it has never been at all clear that the object of the Kaiser was merely to perfect his military preparations. A nameless correspondent has now supplied Mrs. Stead with an entirely new explanation of the meeting. "The story is that at Konopischt the Kaiser and the Archduke made a secret compact. The paramount desire of the Archduke and his ambitious wife was to make provision for their two sons, who were deluged by the Hapsburg Family Law from attaining Imperial rank in Austria-Hungary. The Kaiser, it is said, unfolded his great scheme of war. Russia was to be provoked to a conflict with Germany and Austria. France was to be instantly written to the dust. The abatement of England was considered certain. So far we are on fairly familiar ground. Now come the new features of the story. We are told that the Kaiser proposed to reconstitute the old Jagellonian kingdom of Poland, with Lithuania and the Ukraine stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea. This was to be the inheritance of Francis Ferdinand, and at his death, of his oldest son. For the second son a kingdom was to be carved out which would include Bohemia, Hungary, Serbia, the Slav coast of the Eastern Adriatic and Silesia—again a reversion, with modifications and additions, to the days when Hungary and Bohemia were united under one crown. German Austria, with Trieste, was to pass to the present heir, the Archduke Charles Joseph, and to be incorporated in the German Empire. Such, it is stated, was the "East of Konopischt" a pact which would have created a huge military and economic alliance, would have made the Kaiser supreme in Europe, and perhaps throughout the Old World. Mr. Stead expands his correspondent's story. He analyses afresh the extraordinary circumstances surrounding the assassination of the Archduke and his consort at Sarajevo a fortnight later, and seems to imply, somewhat indefinitely, that it was some way connected with the resentment of the Hapsburg family, who certainly gave the Archduke a singularly unimpressive funeral. He pieces together, with great ingenuity, the surface inconsistencies of his correspondent's disclosures, and suggests that the Kaiser persisted in forcing war after the removal of his principal accomplice, because the murders furnished him with a fresh and useful pretext. "Most readers, we imagine, will require a better authority for accepting it, though the difficulties either of proving or disproving it are obvious enough."

GERMANS IN AUSTRALIA.

As welcome as it is unexpected is Mr. Holman's announcement that he intends to introduce a bill for the disfranchisement of all Germans in this State. "If this measure is necessary now it was equally necessary eighteen months ago. It is nothing short of a public scandal that persons of German birth at the present time are entitled to vote at the election of members of the Parliament, while men of British and Australian birth are fighting on the battlefields of Europe to preserve the world from German domination. The more I see that Germans are on the electoral rolls for the different constituencies gives me a measure of power and political influence which is intolerable. It is intolerable that a man of German birth should exercise, otherwise than to promote the interests of Germany, and to injure the interests of Britain and Australia. The result of the Panama election has shown that the wave of feeling against the Germans who are living in our midst and enjoying the exercise of political privilege as the Australian public is a real force in politics. More than 150,000 Australian soldiers are unable to exercise the parliamentary franchise because they are absent at the front, while the German residents here are still privileged to cast their votes for the election of members of Parliament—votes which necessarily have a higher political value and a larger influence upon the decision of an electorate from the very fact of the absence of so many real Australian voters." Mr. Holman's resolution is extremely bold. But it will be received by the country with a feeling of genuine relief.—Sydney Daily Telegraph.

"A RING OF STEEL"

M. Brand, in the course of a short address at the Grand Hotel, Rome, frankly outlined the future policy of the Allies as encircling Germany and Austria with an ever-tightening ring of steel. He remarked: "Up till now our enemy's greatest strength has lain in his remarkable system of transportation, which has permitted the rapid concentration of huge forces at any given point on any front, but when the Allies have completely encircled Germany and Austria with a band of steel that will be equally strong and equally impenetrable, at every point the enemy's means for transportation will be rendered impotent, and victory will be ours." A perfect union between the Allies, which was necessary to forge this ring of steel, has now been fully attained.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| Steamers | Leave Hongkong | Leave Australia |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|
| CHANGSHA | April 2nd | April 10th |
| TAIYUAN | April 30th | May 6th |

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and American ports.

For freight or passage apply to
THE BANK LINE LTD.,
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Telephone No. 34.
Hong Kong, March 29, 1916.

"FACT OF KONOPISHT."

THE KAISER'S PLANS.

A FIVE-WAR CONSPIRACY.

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For freight or passage apply to
THE BANK LINE LTD.,
General Agents.

Telephone No. 34.
Hong Kong, March 29, 1916.

STRAITS RUBBER COMPANIES.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

SINGAPORE, March 29th.

STERLING SHARES.

NOM. VALUE.

BUYERS.

SELLERS.

2-1/2 Allagar

2-1/2 Anglo-Java

2-1/2 Ayer Kuning

2-1/2 Bata Carve

2-1/2 Bata Tiga

2-1/2 Bukit Kajang

2-1/2 Bukit Mertajam

2-1/2 Bukit Rajah

2-1/2 Bukit Sembawang

2-1/2 Ceylon Rubber

2-1/2 Chong Seng

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL

RESERVE FUND

REMARKS

COURT OF DIRECTORS

W. L. Patterson, Esq., Chairman

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy Chairman

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Hon. Mr. D.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq., Hon. Mr.

P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. E. Shellim

CHIEF MANAGERS

Hongkong & N. J. STARR, Esq.

MANAGERS

Shanghai & A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits

For 3 months 3 1/2 per cent. per annum

For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum

For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Feb. 19, 1916.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances as follows:—

3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1916.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—Yen 48,000,000.00.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Yen 30,000,000.00.

RESERVE FUND—Yen 20,000,000.00.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT

AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, YOKOHAMA.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

REISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, March 11, 1916.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Yen 21,200,000.

RESERVE FUND—Yen 21,200,000.

REMARKS

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be obtained on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, July 10, 1916.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—Yen 21,

